

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, before paragraph 0001, insert as new paragraph:

--CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a National Stage entry of International Application No. PCT/JP2005/003129, filed February 25, 2005, the entire specification claims and drawings of which are incorporated herewith by reference. --

Please amend the second full paragraph on page 3 bridging page 4 as follows:

To achieve the above first object, according to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an electromagnetic fuel injection valve, in which a valve member is contained in a valve housing comprising a magnetic cylinder coaxially coupled at a front end thereof to a valve seat member having a valve seat, the valve member being spring-biased in a direction in which the valve member is seated on the valve seat; a non-magnetic cylinder serving as a member different from the magnetic cylinder is coaxially coupled at a front end thereof to a rear end of said the magnetic cylinder to surround a portion of a movable core which is coaxially connected to the valve member with a rear end face thereof serving as a movable attraction face; and a front portion of a stationary core having a front end face serving as a stationary attraction face is fitted into and fixed in a rear portion of the non-magnetic cylinder, so that the stationary attraction face is opposed to the movable attraction face, characterized in that the front portion of the stationary core is fitted and fixed in the non-magnetic cylinder so as to be in close contact with an inner surface of an intermediate portion of the non-magnetic cylinder in a region corresponding to the stationary attraction face, and in the inner peripheral surface of the non-magnetic cylinder, and an annular recess having a flat portion flush connected to the stationary attraction face is provided in the inner surface of the non-magnetic cylinder to form an annular chamber between the annular recess and an outer periphery of the rear portion of the movable core, and in the inner peripheral surface of said non-magnetic cylinder, a center bore having an inside diameter larger than an outside diameter of the stationary attraction face is further provided at a location in front of the annular recess, a guide bore is provided in an inner

periphery of the magnetic cylinder and flush connected to the center bore of the non-magnetic cylinder, and the annular chamber is formed by continuously connecting the flat portion of said annular recess and the center bore and guide bore by means of an inclined surface.

Please amend the first full paragraph on page 4 as follows:

According to a second aspect of the present invention, in addition to the arrangement of the first aspect, a center bore having an inside diameter larger than an outside diameter of the stationary attraction face is provided in an inner periphery of the non-magnetic cylinder at a location in front of the annular recess; a guide bore is provided in an inner periphery of the magnetic cylinder and flush connected to the center bore; and a guide portion is integrally provided on the movable core having at a rear end face thereof the movable attraction face having an outside diameter substantially equal to that of the stationary attraction face to overhang sideways from the outer periphery of the movable attraction face, so that the guide portion is slidably fitted in the guide bore.

Please amend the second full paragraph on page 5 bridging page 6 as follows:

With the first feature of the present invention, the outer periphery of the stationary attraction face at the front end of the stationary core is flush connected to the flat portion of the annular recess provided in the inner periphery of the non-magnetic cylinder. Therefore, as compared with a stationary core having a chamfer provided around its outer periphery at its front end, it is possible to set the area of the stationary attraction face at a large value to the utmost to provide an increase in attraction force. In

addition, an annular groove cannot be formed between the stationary core and the non-magnetic cylinder, and the annular chamber is defined between the movable core and the non-magnetic cylinder to surround the outer periphery of the rear portion of the movable core. Therefore, even if chips and a magnetic powder are produced, they can be fluidized and thus, can be prevented from being accumulated and deposited. More specifically, the annular recess forming the annular chamber between the rear outer periphery of the movable core and the annular recess is to be formed at the inner peripheral surface of the non-magnetic cylinder serving as a member different from the magnetic cylinder, and therefore, even if the annular recess is formed, the magnetic characteristic of the structure surrounding this annular recess is not changed. Further, the annular recess is formed to have a flat portion flush connected to the stationary attraction face of the stationary core, and the center bore having an inside diameter larger than an outside diameter of the stationary attraction face is provided in an inner periphery of the non-magnetic cylinder at a location in front of the annular recess, and on the other hand, the guide bore is provided in the inner periphery of the magnetic cylinder coaxially connected at the front end and the rear end of the non-magnetic cylinder, and the annular chamber is formed by continuously connecting the flat portion of the annular recess and the center bore and guide by means of an inclined surface. Therefore, the above-described chips and magnetic powder are fluidized on smooth continuous surfaces including the inclined surface of the annular recess formed in the non-magnetic cylinder and can extremely effectively be prevented from being accumulated and deposited there.

Please amend the third full paragraph on page 15 bridging page 16 as follows:

After the coupling of the stationary core blank 22', the non-magnetic cylinder blank 26' and the magnetic cylinder blank 9' as described above, the front portion of the smaller-diameter tube portion 22a' of the stationary core blank 22' is ground to remove the chamfer 48, whereby a flat stationary attraction face 42 is formed, and the inner peripheries of the non-magnetic cylinder blank 26' and the magnetic cylinder blank 9' are subjected to a grinding treatment, whereby an annular recess 44, a center bore 46 and a guide bore 44_17 are formed.

Please amend the second full paragraph on page 17 bridging 18 as follows:

Then, the front end of the stopper blank 28' is press-fitted into the smaller-diameter bore 50' in the rear portion of the movable core blank 18', until the front end of the stopper blank 28' abuts against the step 49. In this case, an operation of press-fitting the stopper blank 28' into the smaller-diameter bore 50' in the rear portion of the movable core blank 18' is easy, because the rear end of the smaller-diameter bore 50' is connected to the larger-diameter bore 53 opening into the rear end of the movable core blank 18' through the tapered step 49_54, and the chamfer 55 is provided around the outer periphery of the front end of the stopper blank 28'.